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17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS)

A gradual reduction in migrant labor has occurred in New Jersey because of mechanization and urbanization. This reduction is reflected in fewer active camps that house workers. The trend is away from the use of frame buildings and new camps being built are constructed of cinder block. The migrant force is largely composed of Negroes from the South and Puerto Ricans.

New Jersey has attempted to deal with the problems of migrant workers by decreasing the health hazards resulting from poisonous pesticides; from inadequate water supplies for bathing, handwashing, and laundry; and from poor heating and cooking facilities. The revised Migrant Labor Code has attempted to stimulate the recruitment of a stable and efficient labor force and has placed registration requirements upon crew leaders. Most farmers have cooperated with the requirements of the Code.

The educational program for migrants has been expanded to include day-care centers and a 6-week summer educational program. The curriculum of the summer program is geared to meet the needs of migrant children by providing: small, ungraded classes; school bus transportation; certified teachers; hot lunches; and a nurse-supervised health program. There is a need for more bilingual teachers to work with the large group of Spanish-speaking children. These children need to be brought to their grade level, for most are one or two years behind in schooling. Many public and private agencies have made contributions to the educational program.

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Bureau of
MIGRANT LABOR
Report (1961)

RAYMOND F. MALE, Commissioner

[illegible]

ED002685

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Alvin Thompson — Vegetable Grower

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

BUREAU OF MIGRANT LABOR

CHARLES G. YERSAK, Chief

In reviewing New Jersey's Migrant Labor Program we find that there has been a slight but gradual reduction in the number of migrant workers housed in the past four years, due mainly to mechanization; however, the encroachment of urbanization in the rural areas and the greater use of day-haul workers are some of the other factors that caused this reduction in New Jersey.

CHANGING TIMES – An estimated 1680 migrant farm workers were replaced by 80 potato harvesters.

In 1958 the maximum number of workers housed were 25,003 and in 1961 the total was 23,316.

This reduction is also reflected in the total number of active camps that have been used to house workers some part of the season. Here again we see a gradual curtailment in the active camps from 2,499 in 1958 to 2,226 in 1961. It is interesting to note that despite this reduction in the number of active camps, in the same four year period there were 237 newly constructed camps, of which more than 50% were of cinder block construction. The trend away from the use of frame buildings is gratifying, as cinder block construction tends for better maintenance, withstands more use, provides additional comfort, is easier to heat in cold weather and generally cooler during the hot summer months.

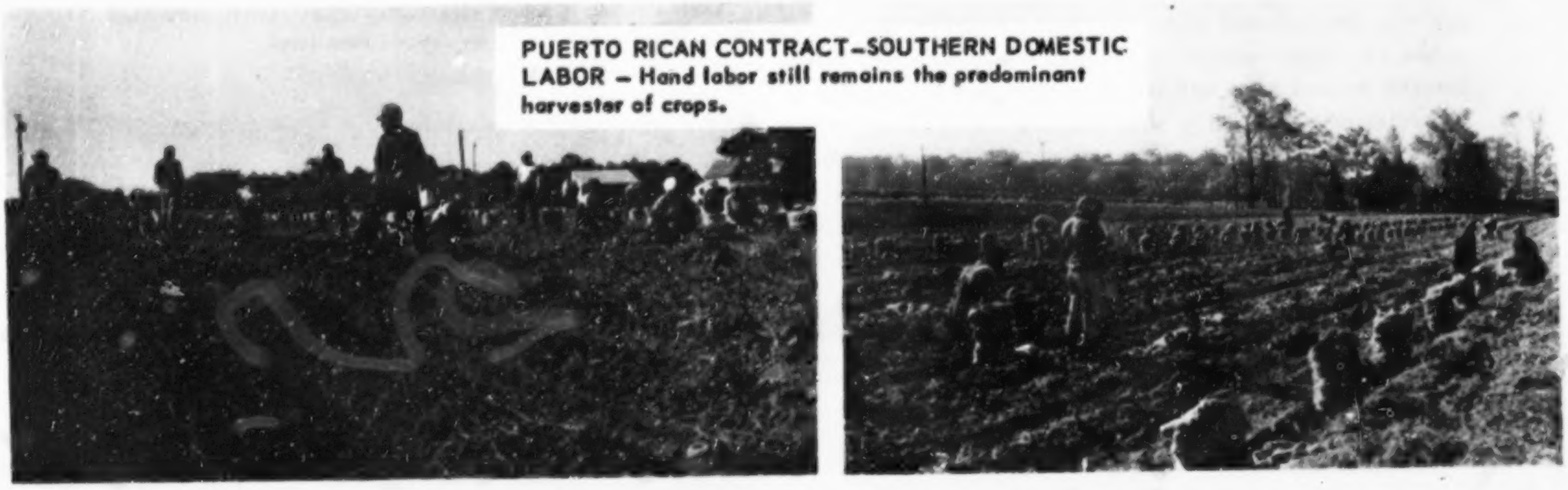
Of the 22,316 workers housed in 1961, 5,364 were Negro, generally arriving in crews from the southern areas of the country, principally from Florida; 15,411 were Puerto Rican, of this figure 9,111 were contract workers, that is, recruited from Puerto Rico or walk-ins who were placed under contract by either growers or the two large service organizations, the Glassboro Service Association and the Farmers' and Gardeners' Association. Not only the housing of this mobile work force, but the many varied health problems created by the influx of these thousands of workers each season to harvest New Jersey's crop has been of grave concern over the years. The increasing use of highly poisonous insecticides that are being sprayed upon crops which the workers handle and harvest add materially to these problems.

URBANIZATION – Encroaching urbanization accounted for 90,000 acres of New Jersey farm land.

MIGRANT LABOR CAMPS AND NUMBER OF WORKERS HOUSED BY COUNTY

County	1959					1960					1961				
	Camps	Workers	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	Camps	Workers	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other	Camps	Workers	Negro	Puerto Rican	Other
Hudson	2	7		7		2	16		16		2	12		12	
Essex	8	35		35		7	28		28		6	27	3	24	
Somerset	10	79		79		9	78		78		9	74		74	
Sussex	9	97	25	72		9	62	41	21		8	50	31	19	
Ocean	18	271	82	112	77	10	98	39	16	43	14	197	33	56	108
Hunterdon	14	91	11	77	3	13	101	9	91	1	18	120	36	83	1
Union	16	64		64		17	81		81		18	78		78	
Passaic	23	83		83		19	69		69		19	75		75	
Morris	28	197	13	180	4	28	195	5	189	1	29	207	8	197	2
Cape May	31	263	46	195	22	28	193	35	148	10	25	183	40	123	20
Warren	38	267	2	265		34	198		191	7	33	165	1	164	
Bergen	48	268	64	196	8	41	258	8	250		39	211	5	206	
Mercer	58	942	910	30	2	47	683	637	46		48	611	568	43	
Camden	82	1,514	354	825	335	78	1,428	292	796	340	82	1,553	290	958	305
Middlesex	113	1,240	857	345	38	98	1,015	717	249	49	95	919	625	259	35
Burlington	175	2,070	339	1,588	143	160	1,900	355	1,419	126	164	1,804	327	1,310	167
Monmouth	202	2,549	1,344	911	294	167	1,689	1,041	569	79	206	2,676	1,552	684	440
Atlantic	225	3,050	523	2,242	285	215	3,069	388	2,176	505	233	3,127	388	2,323	416
Salem	286	2,401	417	1,956	28	281	2,384	335	1,994	55	292	2,556	435	2,115	6
Cumberland	389	3,519	677	2,688	154	365	3,421	622	2,671	128	363	3,742	967	2,743	32
Gloucester	524	3,949	128	3,808	13	500	3,924	78	3,810	36	523	3,929	55	3,865	3
TOTALS	2,299	22,956	5,792	15,758	1,406	2,128	20,890	4,602	14,908	1,380	2,226	22,316	5,364	15,411	1,541*

*GLASSBORO SERVICE ASSOCIATION REPORTS A TOTAL OF 799 B.W.I. WORKERS WERE USED IN NEW JERSEY IN 1961.



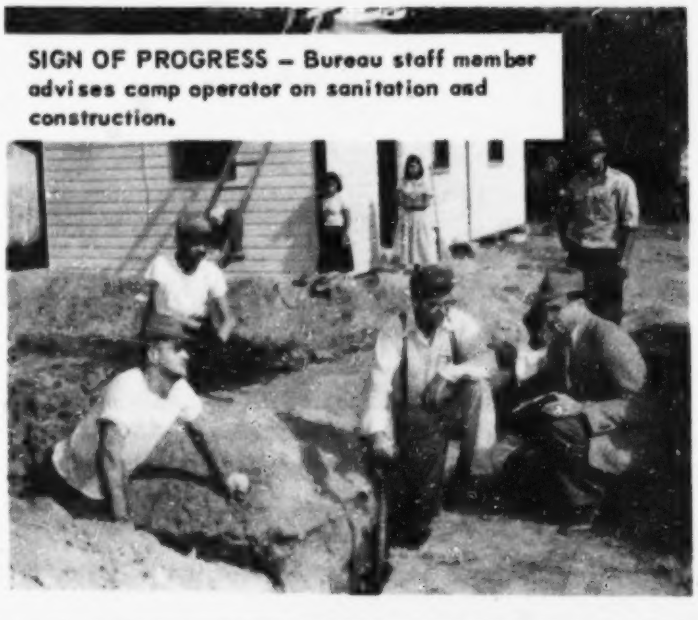
PUERTO RICAN CONTRACT–SOUTHERN DOMESTIC LABOR – Hand labor still remains the predominant harvester of crops.

The need to combat this increasing health hazard was made more evident after the completion of a survey in 1958 of migrant housing which also indicated certain deficiencies in the regulations governing migrant labor camp operations. Clearly evident was the need for a sufficient supply of hot and cold water and adequate facilities for bathing, handwashing and laundering. Evident too, was the lack of properly safeguarded heating facilities, providing an adequate supply of heat for the comfort of the occupants, particularly in the early spring and late fall.

After a thorough study, the Migrant Labor Board recommended revising the Migrant Labor Code, not only to meet the needs of workers, but to stimulate the recruiting of a stable and efficient labor force. The Board met on December 10, 1958, to discuss the changes and additions to the rules and regulations and recommended to the late Commissioner of Labor, Carl Holderman, the adoption of the changes, pending a public hearing on Tuesday, January 6, 1959.

On January 22, 1959, after some changes in the original recommendations and the results of the Public Hearing, the revised Migrant Labor Code was adopted to become effective February 1, 1959.

There was a varied reaction from the users of migratory farm labor in relation to the added requirements of the Migrant Labor Code. Generally the cooperation has been good, particularly in the southern counties of the State. With the aid of their respective County Boards of Agriculture, the county agricultural agents were extremely helpful in explaining the new requirements to camp operators. The field inspectors of the Bureau of Migrant Labor were available in an advisory capacity to discuss and offer recommendations regarding the construction of the facilities for bathing, handwashing and laundry to farmers and growers who operate migrant labor camps. Many of the camp opera-



SIGN OF PROGRESS – Bureau staff member advises camp operator on sanitation and construction.

GOVERNOR VISITS MIGRANT CAMP – Governor Robert B. Meyner studies ways to improve standards of migrant housing.

AGRICULTURE IS HEARD – Public hearing on revisions of Migrant Labor Code.

INCREASING HEALTH HAZARD – Migrant Labor Code revised to provide more protection for the worker.

FARMERS COOPERATION – (above–below) new cinder block buildings provided for sanitation facilities.

tors took advantage of the experience the field staff had gained over the years, resulting in more practical installations to meet their needs at a saving in costs.

As a result of coordinating this program, the Bureau was able to report at the end of the 1960 season that 88% or 726 out of 826 migrant labor camps housing 8 or more occupants had complied with the hot and cold water requirements of the Code. Only 3% had not started their installations and 9% were in the process of completing their installations. At the end of the 1961 season all camps subject to the piped hot and cold water requirement were in compliance.

Some of the camp operators in the course of constructing the bathing and laundry facilities, added flush toilets and stationary tubs for laundry. Although shower heads are not mandatory, with a few exceptions, these were provided. The installations provided in the larger camps influenced some of the operators of smaller camps to install similar facilities, although, camps with a capacity of fewer than 8 inhabitants are not required to provide piped hot and cold water facilities.

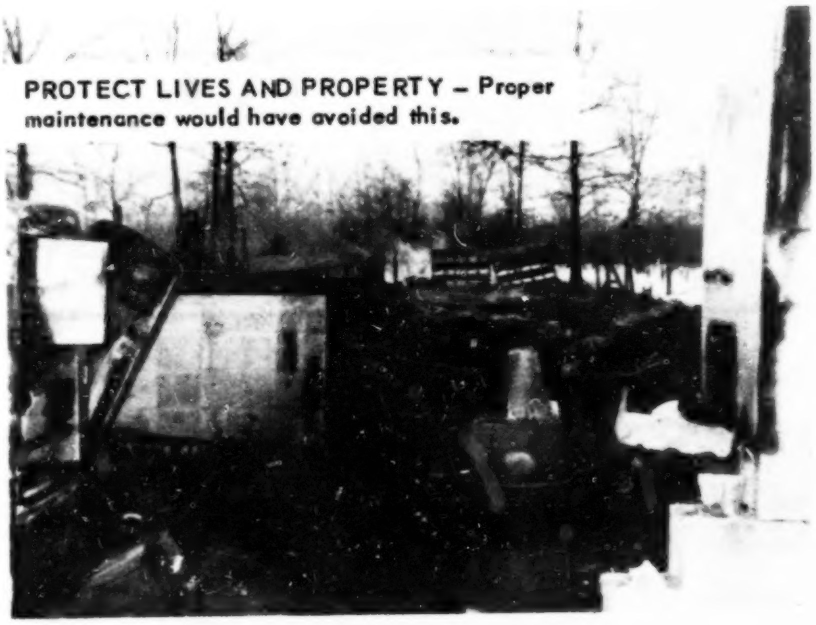
Of equal importance in the revised Migrant Labor Code, is the provision for properly vented heating equipment,

HANDWASHING AND LAUNDRY units

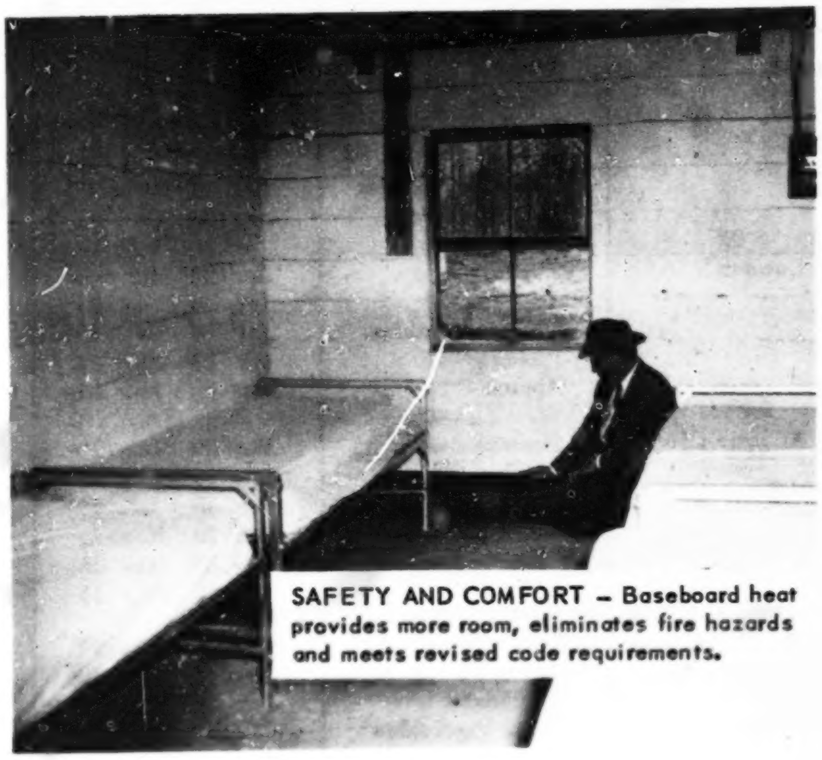
SHOWERS FOR BATHING – Although not mandatory a large percentage of the operators have provided showers.

specifying safety precautions for the installation, use and maintenance of such equipment. This provision further specifies that every dwelling unit used prior to May 15 or after September 15 shall be provided with heating equipment of adequate capacity to supply a comfortable temperature for the occupants.

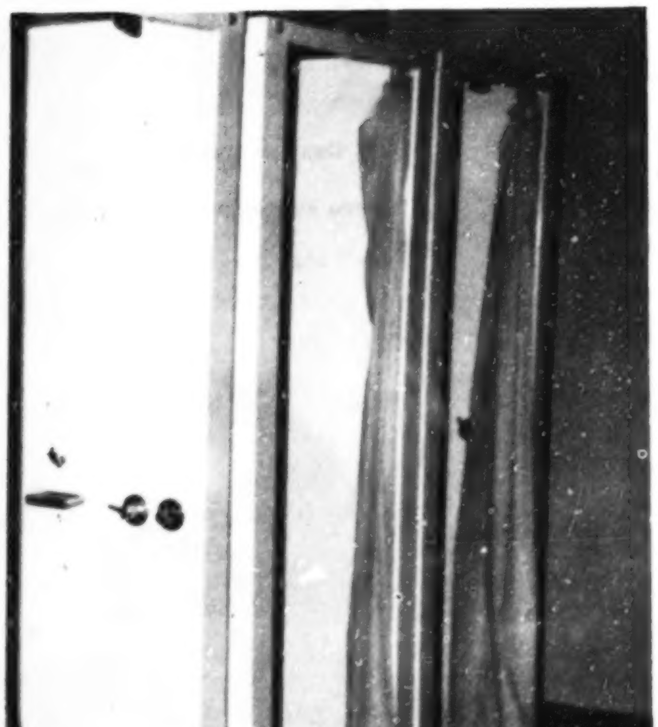
One of the hazards to life and property in migrant labor camps, particularly in camps made up of frame units, has been the unvented portable kerosene stove. The inclusion of the properly vented heating provision meant the elimination, not only of the portable kerosene stove, but other dangerous and unvented heating equipment. It also insures workers who are recruited for early spring and late fall harvests, safe and comfortable quarters. Our Bureau records indicate that the two burner kerosene stove for cooking is gradually being eliminated. Camp operators throughout the State have cooperated with the field staff in this phase of the program. In 1961, 89% of the migrant labor camps in New Jersey have either gas or electricity for cooking purposes, an increase of 6% over 1959. We feel hopeful, that in the not too distant future, all migrant labor camps will be equipped with gas or electric stoves for cooking.



PROTECT LIVES AND PROPERTY – Proper maintenance would have avoided this.



SAFETY AND COMFORT – Baseboard heat provides more room, eliminates fire hazards and meets revised code requirements.



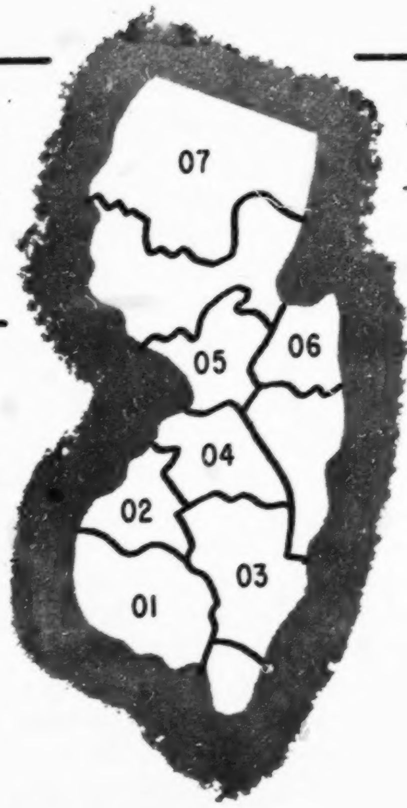
METAL SHOWER STALLS

SAFE AND CLEAN – Bottled gas is rapidly eliminating the old 2 burner kerosene stove for cooking.

CROPS REQUIRING SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS

SHOWING PEAK PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT

IN **new jersey**



NUMBER AND NAME OF AGRICULTURAL REPORTING AREA	CROPS REQUIRING SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS	USUAL HARVEST PERIOD		OTHER WORK PERIODS	
		FROM—	TO—	FROM—	TO
01 Bridgeton	Nursery	Apr 15	Nov 30	Mar 15	Dec 15
	Asparagus	Apr 30	Jun 20		
	Strawberries	May 20	Jun 20		
	Snapbeans	Jun 15	Oct 15		
	Onions	Jun 30	Jul 15		
	Peaches	Jul 31	Aug 31		
	Tomatoes	Jul 31	Oct 15		
	Apples	Jul 15	Nov 15		
	Other vegetables	Apr 15	Dec 15		
	Sweet potatoes	Sep 20	Oct 31		
02 Camden	Asparagus	Apr 20	Jul 5	Mar 20	Oct 31
	Tomatoes	Jul 10	Sep 15		
	Other vegetables	Jul 10	Oct 15		
	Peaches	Jul 15	Aug 31		
	Apples	Aug 15	Aug 31		
03 Atlantic City	Strawberries	May 20	Jun 15	Mar 20	Sep 15
	Blueberries	Jun 10	Aug 31		
	Snapbeans	Jun 10	Jul 15		
	Sweet potatoes	Sep 20	Nov 15		
	Other vegetables	May 31	Nov 15		
	Peaches	Jul 15	Sep 15		
04 Burlington	Blueberries	Jun 10	Aug 31	Jun 10	Oct 31
	Tomatoes	Aug 1	Sep 30		
	Snapbeans	Jun 20	Aug 15		
	Other vegetables	Jul 10	Jul 31		
	Cranberries	Sep 1	Oct 31		
	Peaches	Jul 20	Sep 15		
	Apples	Jul 20	Oct 31		
05 Trenton	Asparagus	Apr 20	Jun 30		
	Strawberries	May 25	Jun 30		
	Snapbeans	Jun 20	Jul 15		
	White potatoes	Jul 10	Oct 31		
	Other vegetables	Apr 30	Oct 31	Apr 15	Oct 31
	Peaches	Jul 20	Aug 15		
	Apples	Aug 1	Oct 31		
	Tomatoes	Aug 1	Sep 30		
06 Freehold	Nursery	Apr 20	Oct 31		
	Strawberries	May 20	Jun 25		
	Blueberries	Jul 10	Aug 31		
	White potatoes	Jul 15	Oct 31		
	Peaches	Jul 25	Sep 15		
	Apples	Aug 1	Oct 31		
	Tomatoes	Aug 10	Sep 30		
	Other vegetables	Apr 20	Oct 31	Apr 20	Oct 31
07 North Jersey	Misc. vegetables	May 25	Nov 15	Mar 15	Nov 15
	Apples	Aug 10	Nov 15		
	Peaches	Aug 5	Sep 15		

Source:

U. S. Dept. of Labor,

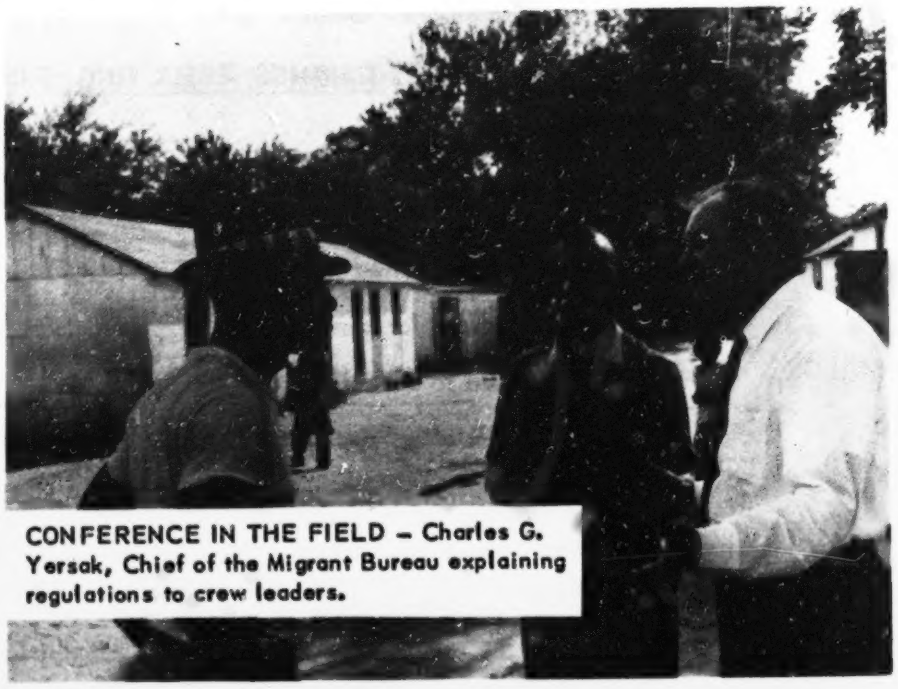
Bureau of Employment Security,

Farm Labor Service

Another important step forward is the requirement for for the registration of all crew leaders who house their workers in facilities provided by the farmers. This provision requires the annual registration of crew leaders and confers upon the Commissioner of Labor and Industry the power to refuse to issue, revoke or suspend any certificate of registration if it appears to him after investigation and hearing, upon reasonable notice that the issuance or continued existence of such certificate would be contrary to the meaning and purpose of the Migrant Labor Act or the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto and detrimental to the best interest and welfare of the migrant workers. This was followed by the passage of Assembly Bill 196, introduced on January 23, 1961, and signed into law on May 31, 1961, by Governor Robert B. Meyner.

PROTECTION FOR THE WORKING MIGRANT – Governor Robert B. Meyner signing Crew Leader Registration Bill 196 (Dayhaul)

With the approval of the crew leader registration re-requirements under the Migrant Labor Code and the legislation requiring those on day-haul to register annually, the Bureau began taking steps to correct the abuses which had been reported and started action to weed out the careless, irresponsible and, at times, criminal crew leaders from operating in New Jersey. The primary factors for crew leader hearings are: (1) Falsifying information on crew leader application form, (2) Placing workers in disapproved housing. In cooperation with the State of Pennsylvania there is a transmission of information, describing the reasons for the denial, revocation or suspension of a crew leader's right to operate in either State. While this has proved helpful and informative to the respective agencies of the two states who are responsible for the crew leader registration program, our short experience with the crew leader registration program proves conclusively that there is a need for a Federal registration program.



CONFERENCE IN THE FIELD – Charles G. Yersak, Chief of the Migrant Bureau explaining regulations to crew leaders.

Glassboro Service Ass
Glassboro, N.
A Service of New Jersey Farm Bureau

COORDINATING SERVICES – Farmers' representative discusses camp facilities with staff member.

COOPERATION – Division of State Police assists staff member on migrant problems.

Including and up to October 30, 1961, there is a total of 440 crew leaders registered with the Bureau of Migrant Labor; 311 operate on a day-haul basis and 129 house their workers in the facilities provided by the users of migrant labor.

With the cooperation and work of the Department of Health in the migrant labor program, under the stimulating direction of Dr. William J. Dougherty, tremendous progress has been made in providing many services never before available to the migrant worker.

Certainly of major importance, is the educational program, for the children of migratory farm workers, which has been expanded to include for the first time in 1961, day-care centers for pre-school age children, ably directed by Mr. Simeon Moss, Special Assistant to the Commissioner.

CAMP AND CREW LEADER REGISTRATIONS

	1959	1960	1961
Total camps registered	1,655	2,043	2,154
Total crew leaders registered	283	327	440
Interstate crew leaders	173	217	311
Intrastate crew leaders	101	108	129

DEPARTMENTAL HEARINGS RESULTING FROM VIOLATIONS OF MIGRANT LABOR CODE

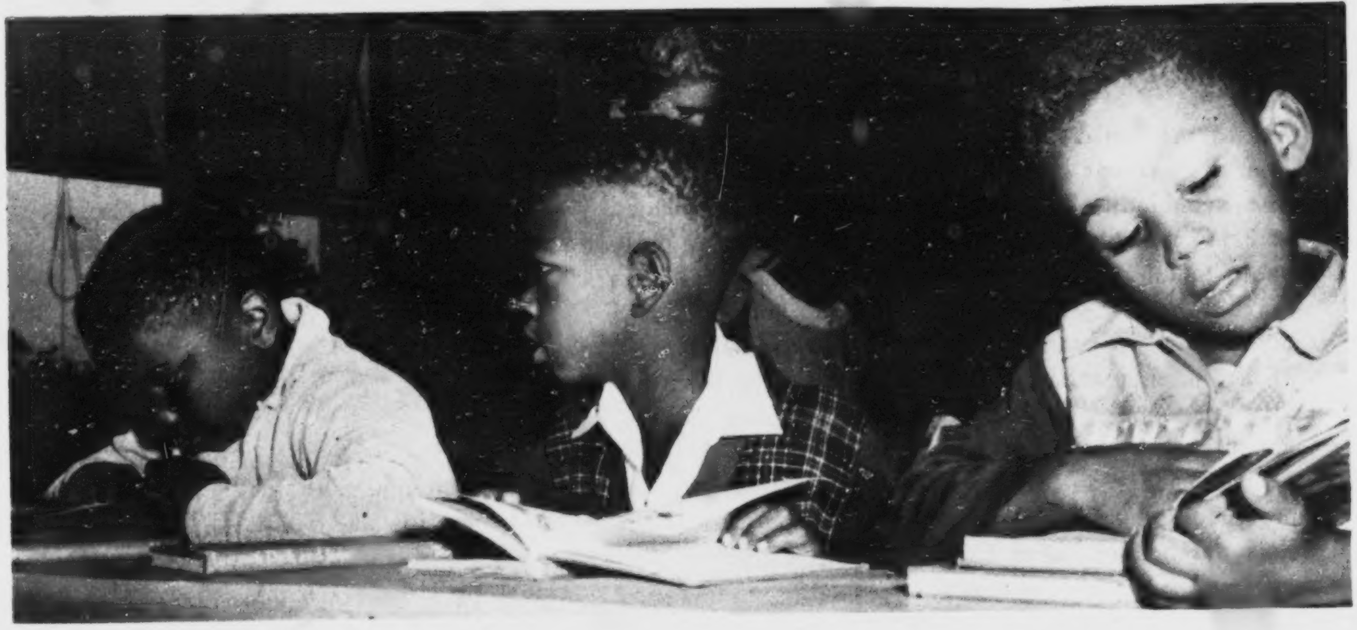
	1959	1960	1961
Camp operator hearings	50	60	68
Crew leader hearings			
Number notified to appear	19	15	33
Appeared for hearing	14	12	20
Failed to appear for hearing	5	3	13
Registration certificate denied	4	-	7
Registration certificate revoked	-	-	3
Registration certificate suspended	-	-	1
Crew leaders warned	9	12	9

DISAPPROVED

"POSTED" – This unit condemned for human habitation.

OPERATIONAL PLANNING – The chief of the bureau confers with his staff members.

MIGRANT LABOR School Report



New Jersey's outstanding summer educational program for the children of migratory workers was conducted for a six weeks' period between July 10 and August 25, 1961. The schools were operated on funds provided in the budget of the Bureau of Migrant Labor of the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry. The State Departments of Health and Education cooperated in this program. School centers consisting of five classroom units were located at Cranbury, Woodstown and Fairton. Originally, plans had been made to locate a fourth school center at West Windsor, but the combined effect of adverse weather conditions and a severely depressed potato market, precluded use of this center, since no family groups came into the area until late August. All Central New Jersey migrant school activities were then consolidated in the Cranbury center.

Peak enrollment at the three school centers was 268 children, ages 4 through 12. Average daily enrollment was 235. This year migrant children were enrolled in the summer school program from 62 farm locations in central and southern New Jersey. In addition to twelve classroom units, two Day Care Centers were operated on a pilot basis at the Cranbury and Fairton school centers. The over-all success of the Day Care Program has led us to include at least one Day Care Center unit per school center in our summer school plans for 1962.

An academic program with a curriculum geared to the basic needs of migrant children has been developed, and instruction is carried on in accordance with specially designed guides. Classes are kept small so that the teacher can give each child as much individual instruction as possible. Classes are ungraded. Children are grouped according to age and ability into kindergarten, intermediate and junior class groupings.

Reading, Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling and Health were the basic subjects taught in the 1961 program. Social Studies emphasis centered on the theme "How We Can Live Happily in New Jersey". Each classroom group projected its studies around a phase of this topic.

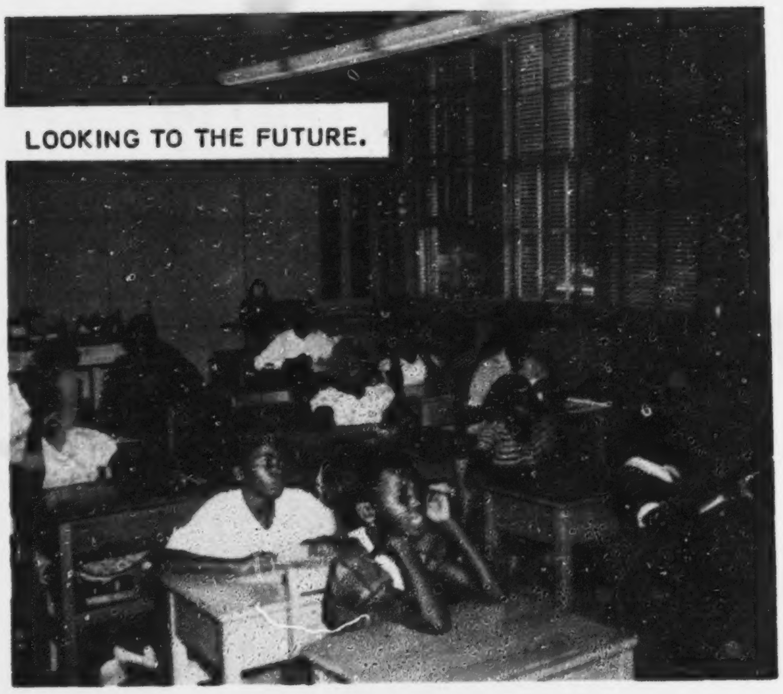
The California Short-Form Test of Mental Maturity was administered to the intermediate and junior class groups at each school center. Results of the tests are inconclusive. They do, however, serve to give documentation to the recognized fact that a great majority of migrant children show a grade retardation of from one to two years, primarily because of the inadequate schooling they receive during the regular school year.

Classroom instruction was carried on by certified public school teachers and Day Care personnel recruited primarily from the areas in which the school centers were located. There seems to be little doubt that the educational methods and practices employed by the experienced, devoted summer school teacher personnel were adequate to provide for the social and academic needs of the migrant children who attended the schools.

All of the children were transported by school bus from the migrant camps to the nearest school center. The school day commenced at 8:30 a. m. and ended at 3 p. m. A hot noon lunch was provided on a daily basis to all children who attended the schools. This lunch program, which is offered to migrant children at no cost, is considered to be an essential feature of our summer school program. The meal is nutritionally balanced, and every effort is made to make it appealing to the children who consume it. Milk for school lunches and morning and afternoon snacks was provided under the special school milk program of the National School Lunch Program.

A school nurse supervised the Health Program conducted at each school. Health emphasis centered on personal cleanliness, good eating habits, and the need for milk, sunshine, and wholesome outdoor exercise. A special effort was made to teach each child to be health conscious throughout the school day. When the children arrived at the school each morning, teachers checked the personal grooming of each child. All students were provided a washcloth, towel, soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, comb and brush. Following the lunch hour, a rest period of varying length, depending on the age group, was scheduled. Proper toilet habits were continuously stressed, and principles of good sportsmanship were taught and practiced during supervised physical education periods. The school nurse also assisted the physician assigned to the school program by the State Department of Health with physical examinations and in the administration of shots. The State Department of Health conducted pediatric and dental clinics in conjunction with the school program.

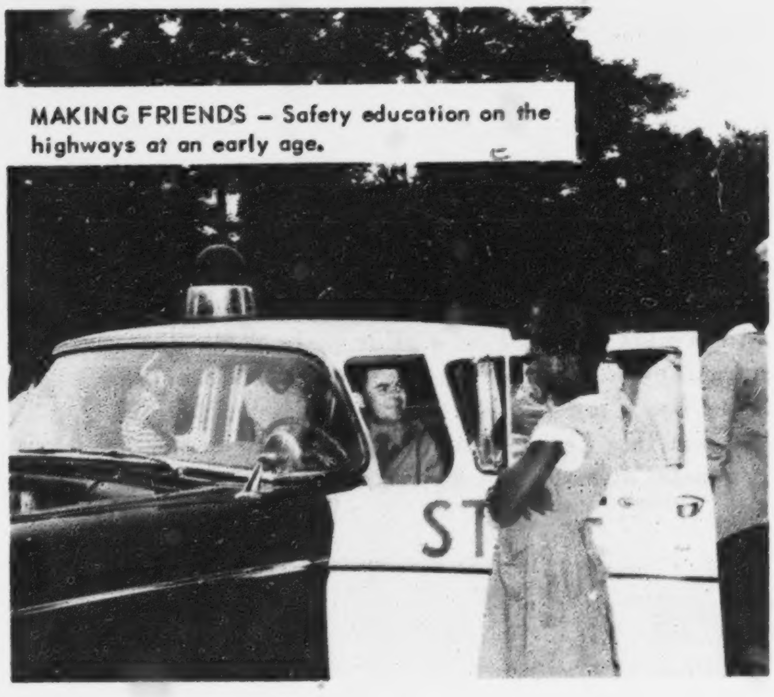
Recognition should also be given to many agencies both public and private which contributed to the success of the migrant summer school program for 1961. The Department of Law and Public Safety provided a program of safety education for the school children through the Division of State Police. Junior Red Cross groups from all areas of New Jersey donated health kits, clothing and games. Volunteer workers from communities in proximity to the school centers assisted in the Day Care Centers. Community service groups gave funds and provided chaperones for field trips and picnics. The New Jersey Council of Churches and other interested religious organizations provided clothing, toys, and games for the children. Support for the migrant education program at the community level appears to be more firmly established.



LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

The brief summary of some of the highlights of New Jersey's 1961 migrant education program, which follows, further delineates the progress being made in migrant education in this State. Some of the problems which yet remain to be solved are also summarized herein.

1. For the first time New Jersey's migrant summer school program reached more



MAKING FRIENDS – Safety education on the highways at an early age.

FOR A BETTER FUTURE – Playing together – Learning together.

than 50% of the migrant children, ages 3–12, who were in New Jersey during the summer harvest season.

2. For the third consecutive year, school enrollment showed an increase. The 1960 total enrollment was 236. In 1961 it increased to 268.

3. The pilot Day Care Program, conducted at two school centers, was enthusiastically received and supported by migrant parents. Location of Day Care Centers at school rather than at the camps seems to have been justified by the adequate facilities available for child care services at the school locations.

4. An expanded health program provided for the health needs of each migrant child enrolled in the school program.

5. Good public relations coverage through feature articles in newspapers, radio and television programs, and visits by interested public and private groups helped to give wide publicity to the migrant education program.

6. The continued high enrollment of Spanish-speaking children in the Woodstown school has established the need for providing more bilingual teachers at this school center. More than two-thirds of the children enrolled at this school experienced some English-speaking difficulties.

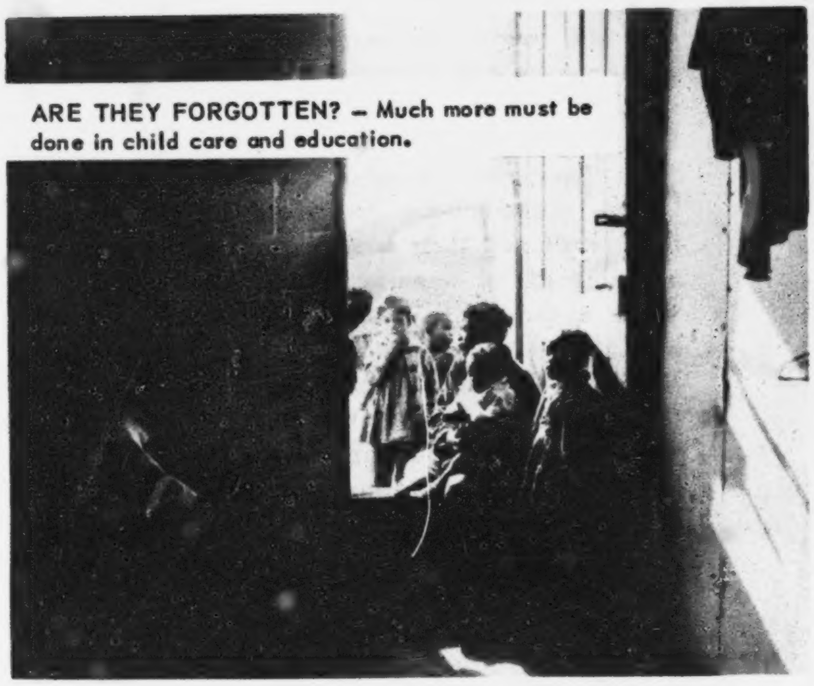
7. A study is being made to determine how small groups of children and adults located in areas of this State remote from school centers can best be served by an educational program.

During the last three years, with active support from the Governor and the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, New Jersey's migrant education program has been rapidly expanded. Plans for future expansion will include an increase in both school locations and classroom facilities to serve more children of school age. Additional Day Care Centers are planned to provide for the social and welfare needs of migrant children of pre-school age. An adult education program should be set up to teach new skills to the migratory worker whose current skills are rapidly being outdated through agricultural mechanization. Skill upgrading will permit the migrant worker to escape from his nomadic life and assume his rightful role as a productive permanent member of a community.

Together with the enthusiastic support of the Migrant Labor Board, Commissioner of Labor and Industry, and the various civic and church organizations we look forward to a further expansion of the education program to include the adult migrant worker.

Although this report is intended to point out the progress being made, we do not wish to convey any thought of complacency in the work of the Bureau of Migrant Labor.

ARE THEY FORGOTTEN? – Much more must be done in child care and education.



MCOSS
MOBILE HEALTH SERVICE

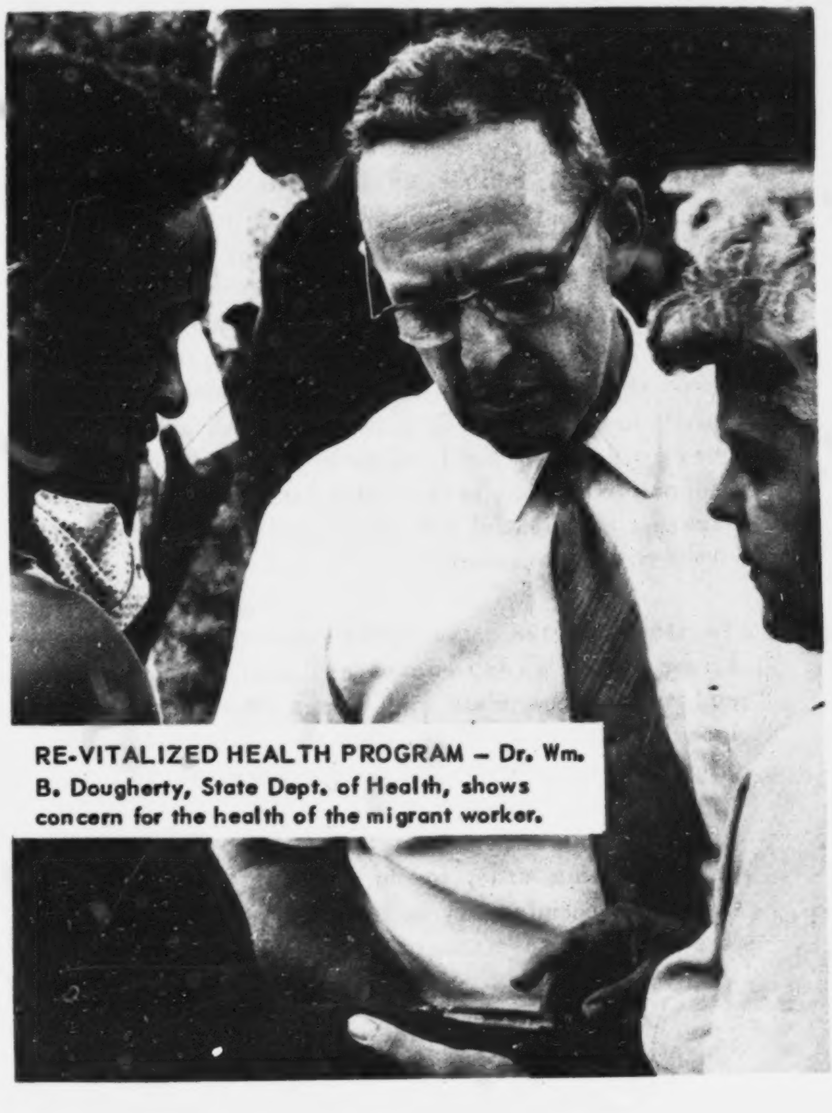
HEALTH ACTIVITIES AMONG AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY IN 1961

The Health Program was accelerated with greater emphasis placed on county and local participation, under the direction of Dr. William J. Dougherty, Director of Preventable Diseases of the Department of Health.

This is a summary of the full report of the health program and its objectives for continuing the far reaching program which provides services long needed by the migrant workers.

The primary objective of the migrant health program in 1961 was to obtain community support and participation in the health services. In February, 1961, in cooperation with the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Labor and Industry, and many others, the conference "Seeds of Progress" was held. This conference, numbering over 290 persons, brought together the leaders of many social, health and welfare agencies throughout the State and focused attention upon community responsibility and assistance for health programs for agricultural workers.

The first community project was developed in Burlington County. There the New Jersey Department of Health worked in cooperation with the Burlington County Public Health Nursing Association and the Burlington County Tuberculosis Association. The details of service for each camp and each farm were worked out according to their needs. Teams of medical students, nurses and technicians worked separately in the camps each evening to provide services which included testing for Tuberculosis and Syphilis. When necessary, cases were referred directly to the State Sanitorium at Glen Gardner. The Burlington County Tuberculosis Association, their Directors, their staff and their board members turned in a remarkable job of organization and acted on extremely short notice. With the Burlington County migrant health project in full swing, attention was turned to Monmouth County and there the department enlisted the aid of the Monmouth County Organization for Social Services under the direction of Miss Winonah Darrah. This organization having been concerned in the past with the welfare of migratory agricultural workers was more than anxious to enter into the


RE-VITALIZED HEALTH PROGRAM – Dr. Wm. B. Dougherty, State Dept. of Health, shows concern for the health of the migrant worker.

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* The complete report of the health activities among migrant agricultural workers in New Jersey may be obtained by writing to the State of New Jersey, Department of Health, 211 East State Street, Trenton, New Jersey

program and contributed to its success. Suffice it to say that the mobile clinic operation of the MCOSS reached directly into the camps and to the centers of Monmouth County and brought services to a high proportion of the migrant workers in the area. It is gratifying to note that during this past summer, through the clinic on wheels, 107 pre-school age children plus some of the older children and adults were served where circumstances indicated the need.

Mrs. Cornelia Nieland, Director of the Burlington County Public Health Nurses Association and Miss Winona Durrah, Director of the Monmouth County Organization for Social Service merit our acknowledgement and praise for a well-conceived program that has been effectively carried out.

Recommendations to the Board of Migrant Labor were:

1. That the Board meet with the county directors of welfare and municipal directors of welfare and discuss with them some of the welfare problems which have arisen in their localities.
2. That the Board meet with the hospital administrators of the agricultural counties and discuss with them the [illegible] by which [illegible] [illegible] deal up with health services for the agricultural worker.

HEALTH TRAVELS TO THE CAMPS

JERSEY MIGRANTS GET HEALTH UNIT

Monmouth Sending Trailer to Treat County's 2,000

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 8—The Monmouth County Organization for Social Service will extend its health service to migrant farm workers in Monmouth County on Aug. 15 with a new mobile family health unit.

Winona E. Durrah, executive director, said that to take the services of doctors and nurses to the migrants' camps with extended hours would make preventive health services more readily available. At the peak of the season there are about 2,000 migrant farm workers in Monmouth County.

Services to be available will include [illegible] [illegible], tuberculosis tests and diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough shots.

First of Kind in Jersey

The organization, a voluntary health agency, has purchased and equipped a trailer using a memorial fund that had been donated. Physicians will be assigned by the State Health Department, which will also provide funds for additional nursing services.

Dr. William J. Dougherty, director of the State Health Department's Division of Preventable Diseases, has been working with Miss Durrah on the mobile unit project, the first of its kind in New Jersey.

A schedule is now being worked out for the two-week period from Aug. 15 to Aug. [illegible] with the mobile trailer, with a medical and nursing crew, [illegible] at [illegible] of the [illegible] larger migrant camps throughout the county. Hours for the clinic will be from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

Farmers, crew leaders and others concerned have been contacted to secure their cooperation in the new mobile service.

"We are counting on the cooperation of the workers themselves, the farmers and officials to make this venture a success. It represents a broad concept of preventative health services."

Also provided by the organization [illegible] is available to incoming families at scheduled infant and pre-school clinics in twenty locations throughout the county. Well-Baby Clinics will be open to migrant children for physical examinations and immunizations.

Where physical defects require attention, clinic facilities and the health nurses will assist the families in obtaining the needed care.

NEW YORK TIMES
Sunday, Dec. 3, 1961

MIGRANTS IN JERSEY TO GET HEALTH AID

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 2—The State Department of Health called on officials of municipal and county health units today to join with it in providing better services for migrant farm workers.

At the same time, the Department lauded [illegible] health officials [illegible] [illegible], Monmouth and Cumberland Counties for their help in the last two years.

The Department's comment was in a report on its efforts during 1960 and 1961 to improve conditions in migrant labor camps.

The report stressed that there was an urgent need for adequate first-aid stations at such camps. Trained personnel was also recommended to teach migrant farm workers and their families, particularly those from Puerto Rico, personal hygiene, first aid and subjects associated with child-rearing.

There is also a need, the report continued, for transportation to move workers to and from hospitals and for additional clinics.

Noting that many migrants are employed on farms late in the fall, the report recommended that the summer preschool program provided for children be extended until late fall.

The Department urged the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and municipal welfare officials [illegible] [illegible] migrants are [illegible].

SUSSEX
PASSAIC
BERGEN
WARREN
MORRIS
ESSEX
UNION
HUNTERDON
SOMERSET
MERCER
MONMOUTH
OCEAN
BURLINGTON
ATLANTIC
CUMBERLAND
1961
● LOCATION OF THE
2,226
MIGRANT LABOR CAMPS
IN NEW JERSEY
BY COUNTY
○ LOCATION OF
MIGRANT LABOR
SUMMER SCHOOLS